IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS WACO DIVISION

PROFECTUS TECHNOLOGY LLC,	§
Plaintiff,	§
V.	§ § JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
GOOGLE LLC,	§
Defendant.	§

DEFENDANT GOOGLE LLC'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT OF LIMITED PRE-SUIT DAMAGES AND NO WILLFUL INFRINGEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	-	
C.	Conclusion	8

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES	Page
Amsted Indus. Inc. v. Buckeye Steel Castings Co., 24 F.3d 178 (Fed. Cir. 1994)	
Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc., 989 F.3d 964 (Fed. Cir. 2021)	
Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc., 136 S. Ct. 1923 (2016)	
Lubby Holdings LLC v. Chung, F. 4th, 2021 WL 3889816 (Fed. Cir. 202	21)

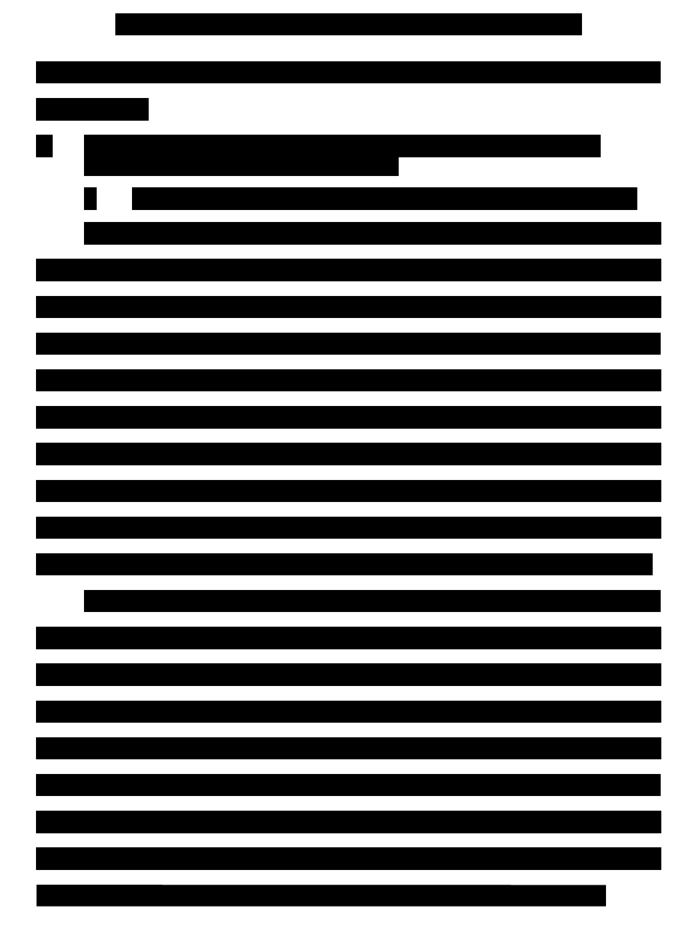
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued)

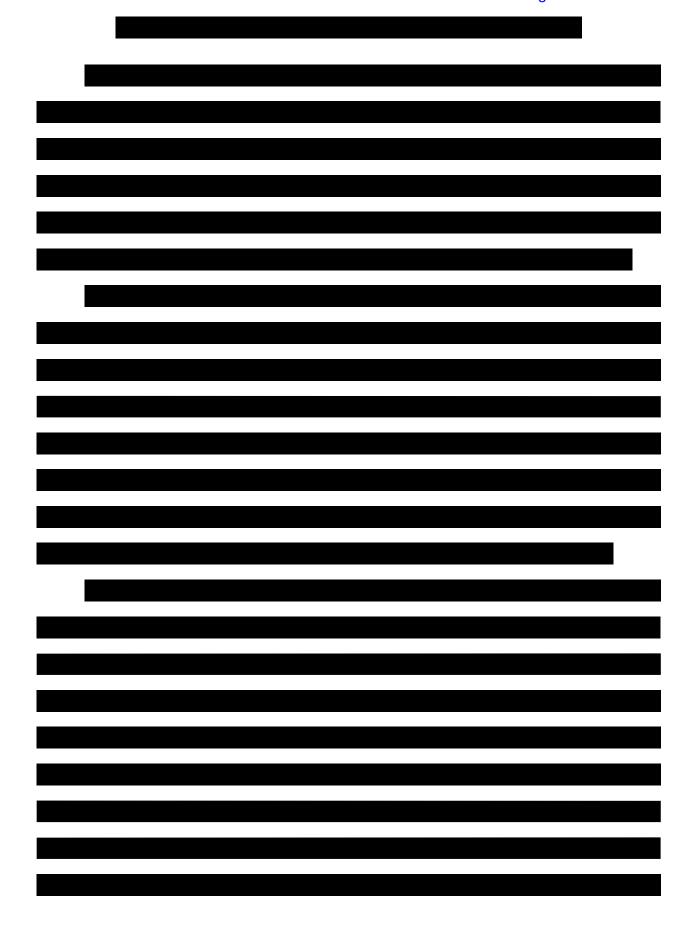
	Page
<u>STATUTES</u>	

therefore, grant partial summary judgment of no pre-suit damages before March 8, 2019, and

Profectus fails to raise a genuine dispute as to any material fact. The Court should,

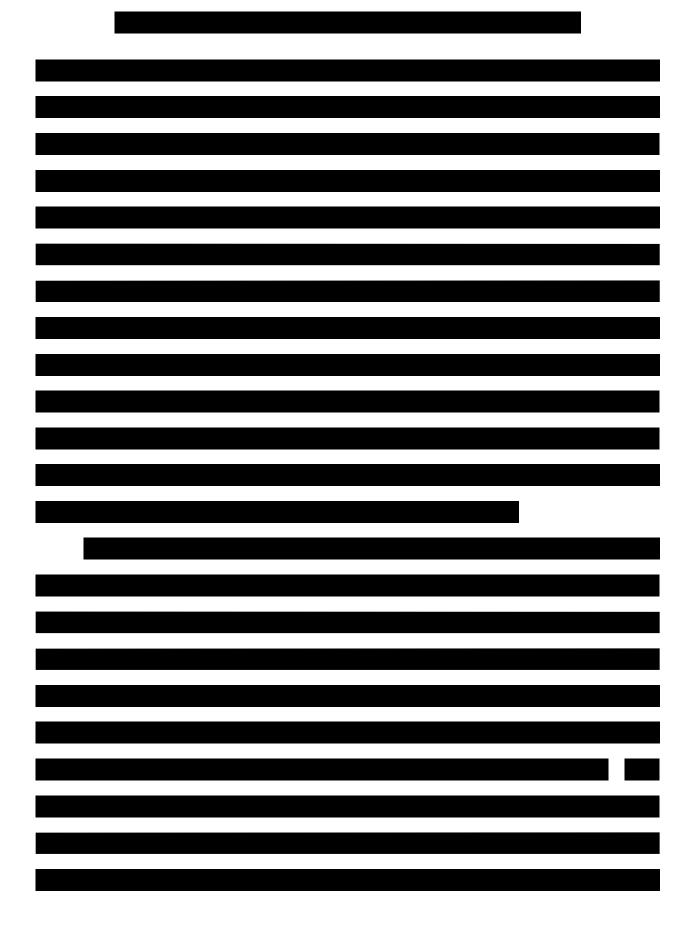
summary judgment of no willful infringement.

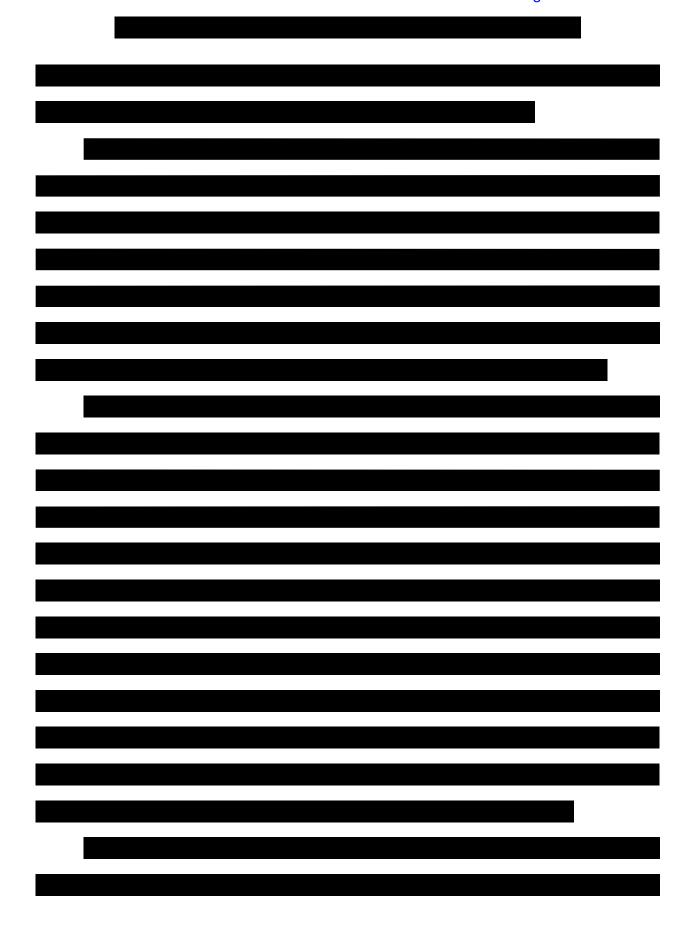




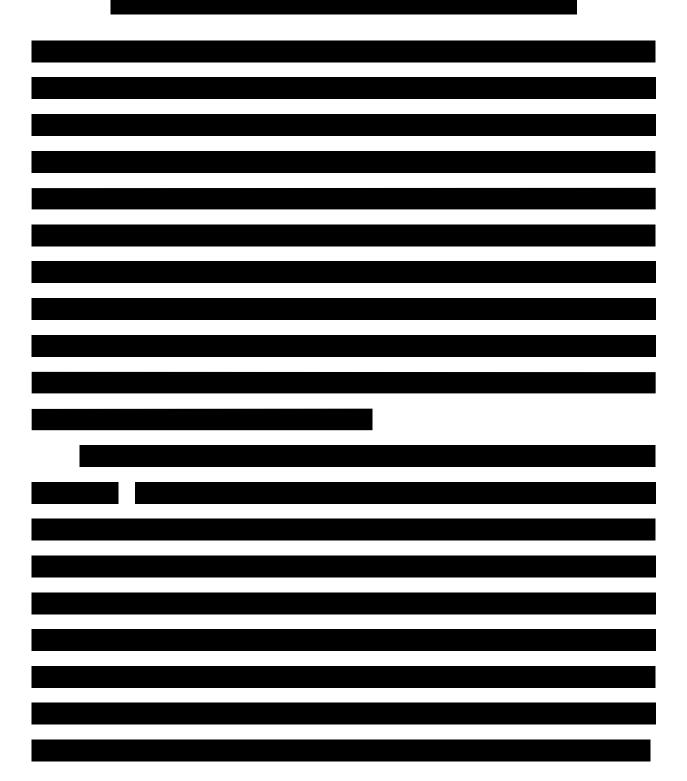
The Federal Circuit recently reiterated that actual notice under § 287(a) requires notifying
an accused infringer of the "activity that is believed to be an infringement." Lubby, F. 4th at -
, 2021 WL 3889816, at *4 (citation omitted). That is consistent with its precedent that "actual
notice requires the affirmative communication of a specific charge of infringement by a specific
accused product or device." Amsted Indus. Inc. v. Buckeye Steel Castings Co., 24 F.3d 178, 186
(Fed. Cir. 1994).

Case 6:20-cv-00101-ADA Document 149 Filed 09/21/21 Page 9 of 15





Profectus cannot meet its burdens to show evidence of willful infringement, which requires both that Google had (1) knowledge of the asserted patent, and (2) a specific intent to infringe, which is behavior that is "willful, wanton, malicious, bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, or—indeed—characteristic of a pirate." Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc., 989 F.3d 964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc., 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932 (2016)).	
both that Google had (1) knowledge of the asserted patent, and (2) a specific intent to infringe, which is behavior that is "willful, wanton, malicious, bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, or—indeed—characteristic of a pirate." <i>Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc.</i> , 989 F.3d 964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting <i>Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc.</i> , 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932)	
both that Google had (1) knowledge of the asserted patent, and (2) a specific intent to infringe, which is behavior that is "willful, wanton, malicious, bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, or—indeed—characteristic of a pirate." <i>Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc.</i> , 989 F.3d 964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting <i>Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc.</i> , 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932)	
both that Google had (1) knowledge of the asserted patent, and (2) a specific intent to infringe, which is behavior that is "willful, wanton, malicious, bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, or—indeed—characteristic of a pirate." <i>Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc.</i> , 989 F.3d 964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting <i>Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc.</i> , 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932)	
both that Google had (1) knowledge of the asserted patent, and (2) a specific intent to infringe, which is behavior that is "willful, wanton, malicious, bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, or—indeed—characteristic of a pirate." <i>Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc.</i> , 989 F.3d 964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting <i>Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc.</i> , 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932)	
both that Google had (1) knowledge of the asserted patent, and (2) a specific intent to infringe, which is behavior that is "willful, wanton, malicious, bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, or—indeed—characteristic of a pirate." <i>Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc.</i> , 989 F.3d 964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting <i>Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc.</i> , 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932)	
both that Google had (1) knowledge of the asserted patent, and (2) a specific intent to infringe, which is behavior that is "willful, wanton, malicious, bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, or—indeed—characteristic of a pirate." <i>Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc.</i> , 989 F.3d 964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting <i>Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc.</i> , 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932)	
both that Google had (1) knowledge of the asserted patent, and (2) a specific intent to infringe, which is behavior that is "willful, wanton, malicious, bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, or—indeed—characteristic of a pirate." <i>Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc.</i> , 989 F.3d 964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting <i>Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc.</i> , 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932)	
both that Google had (1) knowledge of the asserted patent, and (2) a specific intent to infringe, which is behavior that is "willful, wanton, malicious, bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, or—indeed—characteristic of a pirate." <i>Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc.</i> , 989 F.3d 964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting <i>Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc.</i> , 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932)	
which is behavior that is "willful, wanton, malicious, bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful, flagrant, or—indeed—characteristic of a pirate." <i>Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc.</i> , 989 F.3d 964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting <i>Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc.</i> , 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932	Profectus cannot meet its burdens to show evidence of willful infringement, which requires
flagrant, or—indeed—characteristic of a pirate." <i>Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc.</i> , 989 F.3d 964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting <i>Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc.</i> , 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932	both that Google had (1) knowledge of the asserted patent, and (2) a specific intent to infringe
964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc., 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932	which is behavior that is "willful, wanton, malicious, bad-faith, deliberate, consciously wrongful
	flagrant, or—indeed—characteristic of a pirate." Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc., 989 F.30
(2016)).	964, 987 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (quoting Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc., 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1932
	(2016)).



C. Conclusion

The court should grant summary judgment that: (i) Profectus is not entitled to pre-suit damages for the period before March 8, 2019, and (ii) Profectus is not entitled to a finding of willful infringement.

Dated: September 16, 2021 Respectfully submitted,

By /s/ Marc J. Pensabene

Steve McConnico

Texas State Bar No. 13450300

Paige Arnette Amstutz

Texas State Bar No. 00796136

SCOTT, DOUGLASS & MCCONNICO, LLP

303 Colorado Street, Suite 2400

Austin, TX 78701

Telephone: (512) 495-6300 Facsimile: (512) 495-6399 smcconnico@scottdoug.com pamstutz@scottdoug.com

Darin W. Snyder (Pro Hac Vice)

dsnyder@omm.com

Luann L. Simmons (Pro Hac Vice)

lsimmons@omm.com

Mark Liang (Pro Hac Vice)

mliang@omm.com

Daniel Silverman (Pro Hac Vice)

dsilverman@omm.com

O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP

Two Embarcadero Center, 28th Floor San Francisco, California 94111-3823

Tel: (415) 984-8700 Fax: (415) 984-8701

Marc J. Pensabene (Pro Hac Vice)

mpensabene@omm.com

O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP

Times Square Tower

7 Times Square

New York, NY 10036

Tel: (212) 326-2000

Fax: (212) 326-2061

Stacy P. Yae (*Pro Hac Vice*)

syae@omm.com

O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP

400 South Hope Street, 18th Floor

Los Angeles, CA 90071-2899

Tel: (213) 430-6000

Fax: (213) 430-6407

Eugene Y. Mar
Winston Liaw
Daniel C. Callaway (*Pro Hac Vice*)
Stephanie Skaff (*Pro Hac Vice*)
FARELLA BRAUN + MARTEL, LLP
235 Montgomery Street, 18th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104
Telephone: (415) 954-4400
Facsimile: (415) 954-4480
emar@fbm.com
wliaw@fbm.com
dcallaway@fbm.com
sskaff@fbm.com

Attorneys for Defendant Google LLC

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Local Rule CV-5, I hereby certify that, on September 16, 2021, all counsel of record who have appeared in this case are being served with a copy of the foregoing via the Court's CM/ECF system.

Dated: September 16, 2021 /s/ Michael O'Donnell

Michael O'Donnell